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## PREFACE

122 This is one of five monographs prepared by the staff of the China Project at Stanford University in fulfillment of a twelve-month subcontract with the Human Relations Area Files, Incorporated, New Haven, Connecticut.

121 The main purpose of this monograph is to present insofar as possible a concise account of the social, economic, and political conditions and problems of the East China Region, which is comprised of the provinces of Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, and Fukien. Although primary emphasis is placed on developments since the Chinese Communists assumed the reins of government in the latter part of 1949, whenever necessary the region's past is touched upon.

127 It may be helpful to point out to readers unfamiliar with the Chinese source material used for the preparation of this monograph that, generally, official publications published before 1949 in Nanking or Chungking were of Nationalist origin, whereas those dated from 1949, unless their place of publication is Taipei, Hong Kong, or some other non-Communist area, are Communist sources. Moreover, two sources, the

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127 Survey of China Mainland Press and Current Background, although prepared by the American Consulate General in Hong Kong, are compilations of translations from Chinese Communist publications; unless the citations contained therein are specifically attributed to American editors, they refer to translations from Communist newspapers and magazines and neither represent nor reflect the views of the United States Government. The critical use of Communist and pro-Communist sources has been the principal means of analyzing developments in Soviet Russia. Scholars of China are now obliged by circumstance to employ similar sources in their study of contemporary China.

• 121 The regional approach embodied in this monograph represents an attempt to conform with the suggestion of our Prime Contractor. Although certain topics which cannot be properly treated on a regional basis have been discussed in more general terms, the bulk of this monograph is comprised of regional information. Since Communist China is undergoing many rapid changes, the studies contained in this monograph should be brought up to date at frequent intervals.

000 This monograph is intended to be regarded as a co-operative project, and no attempt will be made to identify the authors of the individual studies included. It is enough to mention the members of our staff.

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# AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE SHANGHAI EDITION

000 The role of authorities in the control of factors influencing the life and livelihood of any community has become more significant with each passing decade since the commencement of the Industrial Revolution. Periods of national emergency or wars place on governing bodies greater responsibilities for evolving methods of control which will offer safeguards to, and preserve as far as possible, the livelihood of a nation. The restoration of peace may not lessen, but may even enhance the necessity for official concern with these questions.

Whatever the future of Shanghai, it will always have a large industrial population for whose well-being the authorities must have concern. Some analysis, therefore, brief though it may be, of the industrial and social situation in the International Settlement in Shanghai, and the efforts of authorities to meet the problems presented, should be of some advantage in evolving a programme for the future welfare of its industrial population.

The question is sometimes asked whether progress in improving industrial conditions in the Shanghai areas under foreign administration has significance for China as a whole. It has been my experience that ideas spread rapidly among factory owners, and that they are willing to try new procedures. If, therefore, in Shanghai, educational or administrative means can produce improvement in the working conditions, and particularly if it becomes apparent that these better conditions "pay," it is certain that their influence will spread. In one respect Shanghai's significance for the rest of China lies in the long start which it has had industrially over other parts of the country. It is a treasure trove of skilled workmen. These, to be sure, are not qualified technicians in the sense familiar in Western countries, since there has been a lack of technical training facilities. Yet there are thousands of men who are skilled in the operation of machinery, and this skill requires both time and the opportunity of working in machine shops to acquire it. For the China of the future, for the real industrial China which must emerge, they constitute a national resource which should be developed.

121 633 This monograph has been written at the request of the Institute of Pacific Relations from the experience of creating for the Shanghai Municipal Council an administrative instrument which has functioned in the industrial and social field since 1933. The Council has lacked

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specific powers to evolve a comprehensive legislative instrument to regulate industrial conditions, enforce minimum wages, require compulsory mediation and arbitration in industrial disputes and deal with many other social issues. This limitation has not prevented the creation of a trained staff which collects accurate information for use in wage adjustments, mediates industrial disputes when requested, provides general advisory and consulting services as well as trained personnel to inspect industrial enterprises, and tries to obtain better physical conditions of work.

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The present monograph, after a brief survey of the jurisdictional issues, indicates the existing problems and describes the plans which have evolved within the limitations of constitutional power and financial support to improve industrial conditions in the International Settlement of Shanghai. This study is essentially a record of material, much of it published for the first time, summarising administrative policy, giving background for the efforts and outlining unsolved problems. Though official in the sense that it describes official action, it is not an official document; it is personal in that it has been my privilege to attempt to find the solution to these problems. For facts and opinions expressed herein, I, as the author, am solely responsible.

ELEANOR M. HINDER

*Shanghai*
*October 1, 1941.*